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The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

BETHLEHEM, PA., OCT. 29, 1909

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Pennsylvania—THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

Part XXII. The Lutheran Church in New Hanover,
Montgomery County, by Rev. J. J. Kline.

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY
AT THE
NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1909

THE Executive Committee of the Society held its regular quarterly meeting in the parlor of the Sun Inn, Bethlehem, Pa., at 8:30 p.m., on Thursday, October 28, 1909, for the transaction of business.

MORNING SESSION.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society was held in the Moravian Sunday-school Building, Bethlehem, Pa., on Friday, October 29, 1909. The attendance was excellent, and the hospitality of Bethlehem again measured up to its proverbial standard.

The meeting was called to order at 10:20 a.m., by the president of the society, Colonel Thomas C. Zimmerman, L.H.D., of Reading, Pa., after which the Divine Blessing was asked by Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D., of Bethlehem, Pa., treasurer of the Provincial Elders' Conference of the Moravian Church.

In the absence of Chief Burgess William E. Martin, Mr. Harry J. Meyers, chairman of the Law Committee of the Town Council, extended a cordial welcome to the members of the society during their stay in the Moravian borough.

The response to this hearty welcome was made by the president of the society, Colonel Thomas C. Zimmerman, L.H.D., in his usual happy vein.

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Pennsylvania-German Society, through its Executive Committee, has requested me, as its presiding officer, to respond to the Address of Welcome so cordially extended to its members by the citizens of Bethlehem.

For the second time this society has been afforded the privilege of meeting here and enjoying its hospitality.

And this recalls the fact that at the former meeting the Address of Welcome was delivered by the late Bishop J. Mortimer Levering, who, although not with us to-day in body, has left an imperishable record in the preparation and completion of "A History of Bethlehem," which is justly regarded as the crowning feature of the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the town. Well do I recall the eloquent words of the Bishop on that occasion.

Speaking of Bethlehem he said: "It would require long search to find another town where the people on the first

day began to write their history, and keep a record of their doings from the very first, and did this for 153 years, so that we have a complete chronicle without a break."

What a splendid tribute to the historic instinct of these early settlers! What full measure of domestic and patriotic devotion to family and country came from these worthy people history abundantly shows!

At the meeting referred to, Bishop Levering further reminded his hearers that for 120 years the local and neighborhood history was written in the German language, and that these records are not written in Pennsylvania-German, but in what the people called Herrnhuter German, or pure German. The significance of this fact, however, lies in this: in all that made Bethlehem conspicuous in the best sense—from the beginning to the end—may be seen the product of German influence, energy and piety. People were here from England, Wales, Scotland, Scandinavia, France, The Netherlands, as well as from Germany.

But, perhaps, the most interesting features of this old historic town as recalled by the Address of Welcome, are the reminiscences of revolutionary times clustering around the seminary which has a consecutive history 146 years old—the partial outcome of the first Moravian school in America established in Germantown five years previously, and concerning which (the original school) has the romantic fact associated with it that it was in charge of a seventeen-year-old countess, daughter of an ancient and honorable family with a history (wonderful to relate!) running back to almost a thousand years ago! This young countess was Benigna, daughter of the famous Count Zinzendorf, who, according to history, "was here with her noble father

when Bethlehem consisted of just one log cabin in the forest and December 24, 1741, joined in the Vigils of Christmas in their cabin which led to naming the place Bethlehem."

It has been well said that during our early struggles for liberty "Bethlehem became, as it were, the very nucleus of the Revolution—indeed, like its sacred familiar—it became the cradle, not of a heavenly infant—but the infant Republic of Liberty." As of incidental interest in this connection, it might be well to recall the fact that during the autumn of 1777—one hundred and thirty-seven years ago—Washington's private baggage, under guard of 200 Continentals, lay here; members of Congress and prominent Philadelphians and their families sought an asylum, while prominent Generals, among them Lafayette, Pulaski, Sullivan, DeKalb, Arnold, Lee, Green, Knox, Schuyler and Gates were quartered here. Lafayette took ill at that famous hostelry, the Sun Tavern, and was tenderly nursed by a Moravian widow and her daughter.

Should not these facts make us feel that we are, indeed, standing on holy ground?—on ground that is venerable, historic and romantic?—that we are the guests of the descendants of a most worthy people?—that we are in the presence of the sanctified spirits of the departed whose names are written imperishably on the pages of history, and that we are sojourners in a town rich in classical associations that has been much written about from the very beginning of this country's history up to the present time?

"Marvelous are the changes that time has wrought on the historic acres which became the first Moravian property in America. . . . The essential ideals of religion and brotherhood, of sanctified learning, consecrated toil and highest community of interest that gave genius, aim and

form to the Christian commonwealth of which those founders conceived, are as unchanging and perpetual as the existence of Him to Whose glory they built the House of Bread by the springs of living water!"

With these words of glowing eloquence from the pen of one of the ablest and purest men in the history of Pennsylvania, I conclude this brief response to the Address of Welcome, bearing in mind that his gentle spirit pervades every nook and glen of this venerable town and its well-nigh sacred historical associations, whose interesting features will this day be shown to us as we wander about the place under the guidance of our hosts for the day.

Upon the conclusion of his answer to the address of welcome, Dr. Zimmerman delivered the following eloquent and scholarly

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

In the selection of material for this address, there will be found a slight departure from the essentially historical features of a subject which has already been so ably and fully presented in that way at these meetings. Preferable for the occasion, it seemed to me, would be an appreciation of the German character, representing in its various phases the purity of the domestic life and sterling worth of the Germans; their love of home and country; their hatred of tyranny, and their unwavering sympathy with the patriotic trend of American thought.

Then, too, I would call attention to the charm of the mythical literature and the fascinating legendary lore of Germany, whence come the fairy stories, the special delight of the juvenile world, as well as the reflected pleasure of those who are older and wiser, but who for the nonce have become children themselves. And, finally, a word about

the noble motherhood of the race—the women of the early Germans—from whose loins sprang well nigh countless generations of some of the worthiest and sturdiest sons and daughters of earth.

But to my subject:

The Story of Migration.

The story of migration, which goes back to the days of Abraham and Jacob, when shepherds formed themselves into nomadic tribes, is the story of a steadily-advancing civilization. It is the very antithesis of physical inaction, and a good test of the enduring vitality of the race.

Among the greatest of the migratory races have been the Germans, who have shown far greater staying powers than any other people. According to Hegel, the receptivity of the German races—that is, the easy adoption and ready assimilation by them of new institutions, and the capacity to adjust themselves to new environments—makes them the best immigrants in the world. In other words, they became Gauls in Gaul, Britons in Britain, and they learned how to become Americans in the United States.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, and his fellow-colonists, who with his little band of thirteen families, laid the foundation of the first German settlement in this country 226 years ago this very month, must have been of a kind described by Goethe in his *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, as men who were filled by nature with a rich prevision of force, activity and toughness.

The Early Emigrants.

The emigrant of those days had qualities which gave to the race a robust energy and an inflexible sturdiness—quali-

ties that were potential in moulding the character of the population of Pennsylvania and other future states of the union. He was plain, brave and straightforward, liberty-loving and law-abiding. He was orderly and thrifty. To all these qualities he added a love of civil and religious liberty that was deeply engrained in his heart. But for his advent this country would not have made its great advance in agriculture, for he was preëminently a man of the soil, and knew better than any one else how to secure the largest returns from the storehouse of nature's riches, for was it not Schiller himself who in picturing the happy homes of Germany, its unity of domestic life, its patriotism, its music, its philosophy, its history and its poetry, making glad the hearts of all her children, said it was in that country where

“ Man and the soil serene
Dwell neighbor-like together—and the still
Meadow sleeps peaceful 'round the rural door.”

Brave Pioneers.

Brave men were these pioneers; not weaklings. Hearts of oak had they; not mere palpitating machines that fluttered at the thought of danger. In their struggle for bread, willing hands and vigorous constitutions were supplemented by healthful impulses and nerves of steel. They came not hither to settle down in the lap of affluence, nor to bask in the favor of kings. On the contrary, they came to wrestle with untried difficulties—to grapple with fate—in a new world; to cut down and clear up unbroken forests, in which they were confronted at almost every step by hostile savages and wild beasts. Many and fierce were their struggles, recalling the conflicts of covenanters and

clansmen in the highlands of Scotland, the bloody deeds of banditti in the defiles of Greece, the battles of Saracens and Crusaders on the plains of Asia Minor.

In his description of the Teutonic heart Tacitus was right in naming the three great characteristics as "love of country, love of freedom, and love of domestic life." It was because of the hatred of tyranny by these early settlers, and their love of home and country, that they sought an asylum here. It was because of this that the blood of these early immigrants came to be among the first that flowed into the veins of the new Christian Commonwealth—"the holy experiment" in which William Penn invited them to join.

First German Immigrants.

One can almost see that band of brothers, with great free heart, in solemn talk and prayer, giving thanks to God on that blissful eventide when those first German immigrants arrived on the banks of the Delaware. It must have been to them like standing on the shores of a golden age of hope. And as they stood there in prayer, throwing themselves for the hundredth time

"Upon the great world's altar stairs
That slope through darkness up to God,"

the eye of fancy can almost see the glimmer of the rising moon upon the whitened sails of the good ship Concord, after its month of tempestuous sailing, bearing upon their ruffled bosom a light that seemed prophetic of the happiness and prosperity which would sometime illumine their homes in the El Dorado which they had just found in the new world.

True it is, that the stability of the German character is

well defined in the expression that the Palatines were the "one race in the United States which most fully got into the soil," and in the fact that they have held their ancestral seats with less change of ownership than any other.

Germany Always With Us.

In our Revolutionary War Germany was in sympathy with this country. In the Civil War she was in sympathy with the Union. Frederick the Great furnished from his own military staff Baron Steuben, at the time of the Revolution, to train the colonial soldiers in the use of arms. He was at Monmouth and commanded the left wing of the Army, and was side by side with Washington at the surrender of Yorktown. He became a citizen of the United States, and to this day his remains lie buried in the Empire State of New York.

The whole history of the German people has been one of sympathy with us in our oppression in 1776, and in our efforts to make this "the land of the free and the home of the brave" in the sixties. Their whole treatment of us has been one of friendship and affection.

A Peaceable, Patriotic People.

While we of the cities are most accustomed to associate the German with busy metropolitan life; while he is, indeed, an active, intelligent spirit in commerce and manufactures, in the mechanic arts and all learned professions, nowhere do his vigorous natural traits appear to better advantage than when he is seen as an agriculturist. His native shrewdness was shown in his acquisition of the choicest lands in the Pennsylvania and Virginia valleys. These he caused to bloom under a cultivation which represented the joint product of scientific knowledge and

patient toil. Where, however, fortune cast him upon a rocky hillside, he showed his unconquerable disposition and gave proof of ability to obtain from nature the best results from the scantiest means, and it ever has been that the German farm is a model home. Comfort, cleanliness, and thrift abide there, and a feature seldom omitted is the vine and arbor, which is the summer house for the family.

Pennsylvania and Virginia were the two states first to receive that great impact of immigration, which going out from them has reached every section of the union and stamped itself upon all the occupations of our life—making part of us a peaceable, patriotic people, who “have learned to love their new home, while not forgetful of the old.”

The Typical German.

In this age of sham, where there is so much that is spurious, it is refreshing to have the lines of social and commercial intercourse strengthened by contact with the typical German, who is honest, who speaks the truth, despises hypocrisy, loves his fellow-man, loves home with all its cognate pleasures, who pays his debts, does his work thoroughly and is satisfied with what he has earned. No wonder peace and prosperity follow in his wake wherever his lot is cast.

The more the passionless exploits of this people are considered, the more evident it becomes that the German—the patriot, the burden-bearer and hero; the patient, painstaking, economic citizen; the frugal tradesman—deserves an honored place in the eyes of an appreciative world.

On occasions of this kind the descendants of the German colonists may be pardoned for a measure of self-lauda-

tion. It is no mean inheritance to have been descended from the plain, sturdy, God-fearing men who colonized the banks of the Schuylkill and tamed the wilderness into fertile gardens, and doing it all for the glory of God and for liberty of conscience. The men who settled this region were as brave and pious as the Puritans and vastly more tolerant, and they left behind them records that are unstained.

Descendants of Early Settlers.

The descendants of these early German settlers are to-day the central influence and impelling power of a large proportion of the more important activities, viz., in commerce, industry, education, agriculture, as well as in the professions—men who not only made this portion of the State so rich in historic reminiscence and its people so tolerant of religion, but who laid deep the foundations of a stable and an enduring prosperity.

Look wheresoe'er you may, you will find well nigh countless evidences of German genius and German skill, while along every artery of trade are felt the quickening currents of German life.

Here in the Bethlehems, as in Allentown, Catasauqua and Reading, and indeed, throughout the whole of eastern Pennsylvania, there are industrial quarters, especially in the manufacturing districts, where the Germans introduced various handicrafts in a modest way, that are now grown to be among the largest in this country.

The story of German enterprise, thrift and prosperity in the eastern part of Pennsylvania is that of many other counties in this state. In the church, at the bar, in the medical fraternity, in school and university, in journalism, in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, in business life, in

manufacturing industries, in war and in peace, the offspring of Teutonic stock have held their own with the best.

The early German settlers were great factors in saving the provinces for the British during the French and Indian Wars, and later in achieving the independence of the colonies. Indeed, in all that goes to make the life of the American people happy and prosperous and honorable and successful, the Pennsylvania-Germans have been an important factor. Particularly is this true in the upbuilding of our commonwealth and in the

Development of Eastern Pennsylvania.

In the magnificent development of her vast natural resources—in her teeming manufactories of every variety—in her finely cultivated farms—in her railroads, canals and public works—in her busy and progressive cities, towns and villages—in her institutions of learning, her public school system, and her newspapers, Pennsylvania stands to-day the peer of any state in the union. She is an empire within herself, and there is upon earth no other which could bear complete isolation from all outside intercourse with so little disadvantage. And these are the people whom it has become the fashion in certain quarters to deride; of whom it is said they have no culture and no literature; whose language is held up to ridicule, and whose thrift is made the subject of disparaging comment.

Detractors of the Pennsylvania German.

Among these detractors is Dr. Faulkner, of Connecticut, whose recent derisive characterization of what he designates as the "illiteracy" of the Pennsylvania-Germans, has met with well-merited rebuke at the hands of college professors and the press of the state. Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, Superintendent of the Schools of Pennsylvania, head of

the National Teachers' Association, and regarded as one of the world's greatest educators, says: "I have lived among Pennsylvania-Germans all the days of my life, and I have never known one who cannot read and write, and if illiteracy means the inability to read and write the Connecticut Yankee is certainly off his base."

Dr. Stille, himself a distinguished historian and scholar, has put upon record that "of all the races which settled on the soil of Pennsylvania, the German forms a very important part of the bed-rock of the civilization of the state. What, said he, can a man know of that civilization who is ignorant of the special history of the Pennsylvania-Germans? Much that is falsely called history has been written without such knowledge."

Detractors of the Pennsylvania-Germans like Faulkner, must not overlook the fact that they whom they derided all the other colonists of America in the establishment of Sunday-schools; in the Abolition movement; in the printing of Bibles; in the fact that every Pennsylvania-German town had its printing press, and that the product of the early presses of each of the German towns of Reading, Lancaster, Ephrata, Skippack, Sumneytown and Frederick, Md., was as great, perhaps, as the number of books printed in Boston and in the colonial period, while technically the advantage was in favor of the Pennsylvania-German printers.

Competent Testimony.

But what are the facts in the case respecting the Germans? Let us call up competent testimony. "Of the persons emigrating from Germany to the United States," says Consul-General Mueller in a report to the State Department, "nine hundred out of every thousand are fitted

to enter the various walks of active American life." He adds, "As a rule, they are strong, well trained and intelligent." And this from an English source: "Germany yields more intellectual produce than it can use and pay for," says the gifted George Eliot. What a splendid tribute to the intelligence of this people! And yet, well educated as are the large proportion of those who come to this country, they are not of a kind

" Whose pride of intellect exalts its horn
In proud contumely above the wise and meek."

True, one does not hear nor see around the habitations of these people the silvery splash of iridescent fountains; one does not behold pillared corridors encompassing garden and bower, nor trains of liveried servants with flowing garments dancing attendance upon pampered guests; nor, indeed, come into contact with but little, if, indeed, any of the glitter and tinsel of luxurious civilization; but what is far better, in what was once an unbroken wilderness one may see in fancy's eye the kindling dawn bathing in roseate beauty the humble abodes of a happy people; homes that once were the lairs and abiding places of wild beasts and savages,—I say, one may behold instead, a flood of golden beauty like that which, coming from some angel of light, might have transformed the streams and fountains of the lost Eden into visions of crystalline loveliness.

Our Natural Advantages.

The natural advantages of Pennsylvania are the endowment of beneficent nature, but their unparalleled development and her steady progress are in a great measure attributable to the sterling character of the Pennsylvania-

Germans. That race character, which has been developed out of a thousand years of history on another continent, is unaltered by the influences which usually work out radical changes in these matters. This may seem to some like a generous overstatement of historic fact, but hear what an eloquent reference to the people of this state, as well as to the beauty of their environments, was made over ninety years ago by Duponceau, when, in pointing to these things as they existed during the first century of our social existence, he said: "Should Pennsylvanians hereafter degenerate, they will not need, like the Greeks, a fabulous Arcadia to relieve the mind from the prospect of their crimes and follies, and to redeem their own vices by the fancied virtues of their forefathers. It is certain," he adds, "that no country on earth ever exhibited such a scene of happiness and peace."

As with the German immigrant of to-day, so with the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania in the early days of this country. They did not look upon the United States as an El Dorado, but as the best country under heaven for a man or woman willing to work, and Germans are workers. They had heard of this new country with its promise of fertility and loveliness and enduring treasures. It was to them a sort of Elysium which had long been prefigured in the chambers of a delighted expectancy.

The National Honor.

In every war, from the Revolution to the hostilities with Spain, Pennsylvania-Germans sustained the national honor and integrity of the union. Among the governors of Pennsylvania they contributed Simon Snyder, Joseph Hiester, John Andrew Shulze, George Wolf, Joseph

Ritner, William Bigler, James A. Beaver, Francis R. Shunk, John F. Hartranft and Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Christopher Sauer was a pioneer in type-making and printing. His Bibles have become famous. The Ephrata monks had their own types and press and paper mill. William Rittenhouse, of a kindred race, had preceded them with the first paper mill in America on the Wissahickon. Among Pennsylvania scholars and authors were Pastorius, of Germantown; Dock, of Skippack; Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, of Trappe. Pennsylvania's splendid system of free public schools had an ardent advocate in Governor Shulze; Governor Wolf in 1834 secured the passage of a bill creating the system, and Governor Ritner gave permanency to it. It is a remarkable commentary on German tendency to educational progress, that free schools were practically conceived and created under German governors. It is unnecessary to point out how much the same element has had to do with the administration of the system in later years, down to the present time.

Activity of the Printing Press.

Note, if you please, the extent and activity of the German press in colonial America. Printing was carried on at 31 different places in Pennsylvania; 3 in Maryland; 4 in Ohio; 5 in Virginia; 1 in Massachusetts; 1 in New York, and 1 in New Jersey, and 1 in Nova Scotia. A list of the printers and publishers of German books from 1728 to 1830 is as follows: At Allentown there were 6, at Easton 8, at Ephrata 9, at Germantown 9, at Hanover 6, at Harrisburg 11, at Lancaster 26, at Reading 17, at York 8, at Lebanon 5, at Philadelphia 47, besides others elsewhere.

High Praise for the Pennsylvania-German.

At the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition recently opened, "Pennsylvania Day," although not formally represented by any building or commission on the grounds, the Pennsylvania Association in Washington, numbering a membership of several thousand and representing near 20,000 natives of the Keystone State resident in Washington—brought to a successful consummation the movement organized by them for a state day. On that occasion high tribute was paid to the Pennsylvania-German by one of the orators, Hon. William Uhler Hensel, ex-attorney-general, and vice-president of this society, who said, in substance, that the historians of this people have been thoroughly working their fields of labor, adding these truthful and prophetic words:

"In the fullness of time, the romantic or ideal side of the pastoral life of eastern Pennsylvania will tempt the pen of the imaginative writer, and when this shall be touched, no phase of the state's history will more abound in richness of historic material. Neither Bret Harte on the Pacific, nor Cable in Louisiana, nor Hawthorne and Mary Wilkins in New England, Irving in New York, James Lane Allen in Kentucky, nor our own Bayard Taylor in the Quaker settlements of Chester County, had finer fields for the exercise of romantic genius than has that future master of historic fiction who shall idealize the character of the Pennsylvania-German peasant farmer—'the man with the hoe,' whose face has ever been lifted to the stars.

"The Mennonites, Amish and Dunkards have for two centuries ploughed, seeded and harvested the fields of Lancaster County, and in all this time this Pennsylvania County had held primacy of all these United States in

wealth of agricultural production—the while its surplus population has moved in steady procession and with even tread across the Ohio, the Wabash and the Mississippi, beyond the ‘Great Divide,’ and now to grasp the rich possibilities of Puget Sound.

“From the beginning in wealth and commerce, as in the race elements, Pennsylvania displayed a variety of versatility unknown to any other province; and to-day, with two billions of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises, her steam railroads have assets aggregating five billion dollars—one third the entire assets of all the railroads in the United States. The unparalleled wealth and variety of her natural resources have given her government a redundant revenue, and to her schools and charities she ‘scatters plenty o’er a smiling land.’

“In science, the lustre that Rittenhouse, Rush and Bartram gave to her chief city has been reflected by a century of schools and institutions of historic splendor, rich equipment and world-wide fame.”

The Land of Legends.

We who are here to-day have reason to be proud of the many virtues of those German pioneers. They came from a land of romance and legend—from a country whose hillsides are dusky with luxuriant foliage, and where little burghs nestled at the feet of towering mountains, are decked with clustering vines, where the very air, parting with its invisible fingers the flowers of the field and the leaves of the forest, sweeps over river and turret, and over the mountain crags, until every nook and crevice seems to echo with the whisper of a thousand legends. And speaking of legends suggests this fact: While England and Germany have exchanged literary commodities, America has

been the heir of all these commodities and many more. While this is true in a larger sense, it is specifically so in regard to much of our mythical literature, as for example the fairy story, in the possession of which Germany is exceptionally rich. And how naturally we begin our way up in literature by reading the German *Maerchen*. It is the literature of the children and the fireside of the family, if you please. While the Germans give wide currency to this fascinating reading, they do not pretend to believe in these fairy beings themselves. *Sieh, das ist eine wahre Geschichte*, is the half-wistful phrase which occurs so often in Hans Andersen. The expression of a would-be credulity—who would not believe the fairy story if he could? That, for instance, which it is stated Herman Lang so beautifully tells in his charming painting, *Das Maerchen*.

Who shall steal the golden key of that citadel of the world's childhood, the German fairy tale? Who shall surrender it into the hands of the infidel, that wretched Turk who is always at our gates—the Encyclopedia? Those drifting sea mists of northern gray seas, those twilight hazes of great forests, the shadow, and the myriad of spirit images, which have led us onward, up to Undine and to the great poetry of Faust, the charm of Tieck, and Goethe, and Schiller. The richest literature in the world, after Shakespeare and Milton, lies behind the German language.

Women of the Early Germans.

And, now, a word or two about the women among the early Germans—their personal appearance, their customs, their high stage of physical development, their gigantic stature, their education, and so forth. “The German women were a wonderful race,” says Louise Cooper Bates,

from whom we quote. "Their possibilities for development seemed unsurpassed. In personal appearance they resembled their husbands, seeming, as Tacitus remarks, to belong all to the same family. They were nearly seven feet tall, with fair skins, ruddy cheeks, bright blue or keen gray eyes, and long fair hair upon which they bestowed the greatest care. So tall were the Germans that Sidonius Apollinaris, a Latin poet, plaintively relates that "being in Gaul, and finding the people so tall, it was impossible for him to address verses of six feet to patrons who were seven feet high.

"In maidenhood, the hair of a maiden was allowed to flow freely over her shoulders; not until her wedding day could it be bound up. Girls 'in their hair' meant the same as 'girls in their teens' with us. Married women could braid and pin up their hair and adorn it with garlands. Long hair was a mark of the free woman. Anyone who should cut it off was punished with death. Heavy fines were imposed upon one who should disarrange a woman's coiffure or 'obbo' so that it came down, or upon one who should touch a maiden's braids. Women sometimes took oaths by placing their hands upon their braids of hair. German law prohibited familiarities of any sort, between men and women. The dress of a woman left her neck and arms bare. A heavy fine was imposed upon anyone who should touch her hand, or her arm below the elbow, still heavier if he touched the upper arm."

The Modern Type.

"Where shall we find the truest modern type of the early German woman?" asks the writer, who makes answer thus:

"Among these early people was a nation of Saxons.

These Saxons crossed the channel to subdue Britain. Loving freedom above all things they later pushed west across the Atlantic and as Puritans sought a place where they could worship God in freedom of soul. From these people have descended the women who to-day standing side by side with their husbands in the struggles and successes of life, their comrades, homemakers, friends, and counselors, no longer chattels, but each the possessor of the love and respect of the other, these American women of to-day are the truest modern representatives of the early German women."

An old physician is quoted as saying of the American women of to-day:

" Their pure lives, passed in healthful open air pursuits, insure to them long and healthful careers. In whole communities there is often no taint of disease. They transmit to their descendants vigorous constitutions and healthful impulses, so that these start in the race of life so much better equipped for success than the children of others."

The Weiser Memorials.

Chief among those who shed luster upon the early history of our commonwealth was Conrad Weiser, sometimes called " the Father of the Pennsylvania-Germans "—the pioneer, hero, patriot, soldier and trusted interpreter—concerning whom the prophetic words of General Washington have peculiar significance at this time, now that a memorial tablet has been erected to his memory through the patriotic efforts of the school children of Berks county and under the auspices of the Historical Society of Berks county. The tablet, which is of bronze, was embedded in the western wall of " The Old White Store," near the northeast corner of 5th and Penn Strees, Reading,

wherein he met the Indians in conference and smoked the pipe of peace. The dedicatory address was delivered in the Academy of Music before the Berks County Teachers' Institute on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 30, 1907, by Thos. C. Zimmerman, representing the Historical Society of Berks County.

As a matter of historical interest, the following inscription appears on the tablet:

"Posterity Will Not Forget His Services"—Washington.

IN MEMORY OF

COL. CONRAD WEISER.

Pioneer, Soldier, Diplomat, Judge. As Interpreter and Indian Agent he negotiated every treaty from 1732 until near the close of the French and Indian War.

The Weiser Building, where he often met the Indians in conference, was erected by him on this site in 1751.

Born in Germany in 1696, arrived in Berks in 1729, died in 1760, near Womelsdorf, where his remains are buried.

His unswerving honesty set a shining example to future generations—Under the auspices of the Historical Society of Berks County this tablet was erected in 1907 by the school children of the county.

Another movement to perpetuate the memory of Conrad Weiser was consummated Saturday, September 25th last, under the auspices of the Patriotic Order of Junior Sons of America of Berks, who erected a handsome monument in the Square at Womelsdorf, about one mile west of his home, where his remains lie buried.

Thus, after more than 150 years, has tardy justice been done to the memory of the eventful life of this patriot, soldier and peace-maker, who bore himself so bravely and

grandly through all the hardships and perils of the awful struggle of our earlier conflicts. It may be said of him, "His was the completeness of integrity—the very chivalry of justice."

Germany and America.

Eloquent with golden traditions and radiant with the flutter of flame-like banners, one may trace on the broad canvas of the centuries, as one may see in the blended colors of the two nations—Germany and America—that sweep across its face like the deep rose of the dawn, the development of a race that, perhaps, less than any other, endeavors to maintain its individuality, its prejudices, and its old home habits when once it has forged the indissoluble links that bind it to the great republic. Your Scotchman and your Englishman amalgamate slowly. The Irish are clannish in a less degree, but they do not readily cease to be Irish Americans and become Americans only. In this there is nothing discreditable or unbecoming. It has its origin in racial peculiarities not under discussion here. German blood and German brain and brawn have made a deep impress on this country. In the arts and sciences, in philosophy and romance, in music, painting, sculpture and architecture, in manufactures and agriculture, aye; turn your eye in almost any direction, and you will find that a thread of German culture is woven in the warp and woof of the highest civilization of America.

Cause for Rejoicing.

Let us, therefore, rejoice to-day that there flows in our veins the blood of so good an ancestry. Let us renew, in song and speech, our undying affection for the memory of those gallant spirits whose virtue, loyalty and courage

contributed so much to the upbuilding of the American republic.

Let England, with rapturous emotion, point to the little island that well nigh dominates the world. Let her boast, as well she may, of the illustrious line of her great literary worthies who by their genius have placed upon her language the regal stamp of an imperishable perpetuity.

Let the Newer England—the home of the thrifty, alert and God-fearing Puritan, and the seat of an enlightened intelligence—let her sing her praises in honor of the illustrious sons of those eastern commonwealths that have given to this nation some of the brightest minds in the galaxy of the wise and great.

Let Ireland, “that exquisitely beautiful island which seems to have been lifted laughing, yet glistening with tears, from the iridescent depth of the jewel-crowned sea” —let her lisp in tender melody to enraptured ears the story of her wonderful traditions. Let her dilate with loving pride upon her enchanted isles, her empurpled bowers, and the green-crowned billows of verdure that rise and fall, like the heavings of her own great heart, over one of the fairest portions of God’s footstool.

Let the societies of Holland, amid oceans of oratory, depict the glory and heroism, and the great civic and domestic virtues of the children of the Netherlands.

Let the Caledonia clubs make the welkin ring with hearty shouts for Robert Burns, the poet-laureate of humanity, and the sweetest warbler of the pent-up songs of the human heart that ever lived, and let the sons of Scotia paint with loving hand the heroic deeds of a brave and noble ancestry.

Freely and gladly will we join them all in their affectionate tributes to the memory of the loved and honored

ones who gave them home and country; but let us, descendants of the German race, be not a whit behind them in extending a most loyal and single-hearted enthusiasm to the strong virtues of *our* forefathers. Let us not forget to rehearse, in tenderest cadence, the story of that "wide, green, cool, silent country, with its endless realms of forest and its perpetual melody of river-waters"; of its houses, gabled and peaked and carved till they are like so many poems of the Minnesingers. In brief, let ours not be "short swallow-flights of song that dip their wings in tears, and skim away"; but songs, like Heine's as so beautifully described by George Eliot, "full of music and feeling—like birds that not only enchant us with their delicious notes, but nestle against us with their soft breasts, and make us feel the agitated beating of their hearts."

At the conclusion of President Zimmerman's address, which was received with hearty applause, the Rev. Dr. Theodore E. Schmauk, of Lebanon, took occasion to commend the president's scholarly address and referred to Dr. Zimmerman as the living impersonation of the best type of the sturdy Pennsylvania-German. Because President Zimmerman had referred to Dr. Faulkner's recent attack on the "illiteracy" of the Pennsylvania-Germans in Reading, Allentown and Lancaster, Dr. Schmauk said with emphasis that the only Faulkner whose works and memory will live is a Pennsylvania-German, Justus Falckner, a student of Halle, the first minister to be ordained in Philadelphia, in 1703, his ordination being in Latin, German, Swedish and English and the first author of the first work on theology.

Secretary Richards read a telegram from Judge G. A.

Endlich, of Reading, expressing regret at being unable to be present.

The reports of the officers then followed:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY,

Gentlemen: Within the past year our society has continued to remain in a prosperous condition. The books now show a total membership of 464. We have received, during this period, an accession of 28 new members to our numbers, and have been so unfortunate as to lose, by death, 11.

To-day marks the expiration of another three years term in the duties of my office, and the completion of fifteen years service as your secretary. It is both natural and pardonable that I should be moved to take a retrospective glance at this time. In doing so I look over a long vista of kindly faces, and cannot help but recall a long series of kindly words and kindly deeds of which I have been the recipient. Such associations cannot be lightly cast aside, and it would be indeed contrary to my nature to soon forget them.

It has been a source of great pleasure to me to have seen our society double its net membership in this period, its rolls increasing from 238 in 1894 to its present membership of 449. Then, the youth, just entering life's busy walks, was unnoticed in the crowd which jostled him on all sides; now, the full grown man has become a veritable giant among his fellows, and few there are who, willingly or otherwise, are not forced to look up to him with wonder and respect.

During the years now past we have well and faithfully

performed the duty incumbent upon us of making the world somewhat acquainted with the worthy deeds of worthy ancestors,—deeds which had so great a bearing on the material welfare and advancement of this continent, and which, notwithstanding this fact, had been so long buried out of sight. How well this has been done is evidenced by our printed publications now a recognized authority, on the subject of which they treat, in all the leading libraries of this country and Germany, and which have been awarded well merited praise by all who have become acquainted with them.

We have now reached a time when aggressive action in the future becomes incumbent upon us if we desire to hold the high position which we have attained. I am convinced that we must reach out beyond our present confines; we must become better known and more popular amongst the descendants of Pennsylvania-German ancestors who fill large portions of Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and many other parts of our country, and induce them to join with us in the great task we have undertaken; our scope of literary work must be enlarged and a greater enthusiasm aroused in those who, because best fitted to that end, should furnish us with suitable historical papers; in fact our watchword, from this time on, must be “progress,” towards which end should not only your faithful Officers and your faithful Executive Committee be expected to labor, but a progress in the accomplishment of which all must take a part.

It cannot be otherwise but that, in this work, your secretary must naturally have a prominent place. Because of this fact it became a painful necessity for me to inform your Executive Committee that it would be entirely impossible for me to serve another term, when, recently,

they were kind enough to again tender me a nomination to the office I have so long held.

This conclusion on my part has not been reached hastily. The subject has been given most careful thought, but such thought has only tended to make me more fully realize that my other and daily duties are constantly increasing to so great an extent that I am no longer able to do such justice to the work of this society as its continued welfare demands.

I thank each and all of you for the consideration which you have so kindly shown me during all my official service.

Respectfully,

H. M. M. RICHARDS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

Publications sold	\$	353.93
Dues 1909		588.00
Dues 1910		633.00
Interest		20.00
Total	\$	1,594.93
November 6, 1908, Balance.....	\$	1,894.00
Life		50.00
Cash, Secretary	28.07	1,972.07
		<u>\$3,567.00</u>

CR.

As per Vouchers	\$	879.61
Cash, Secretary		22.66
Cash, Bank	2,664.73	<u>\$3,567.00</u>
Total Cash	\$	2,687.39
P. and E. Bond		<u>500.00</u>
	\$	3,187.39

JULIUS F. SACHSE,
Treasurer.

The report of the treasurer was referred to an auditing committee consisting of Messrs. J. L. Lemberger, Charles Penrose Sherk and Joseph W. Adams, who reported that they had attended to the duties of the committee and found the treasurer's accounts correct.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, General John E. Roller, Harrisonburg, Va.; Vice-Presidents, H. M. M. Richards, Lebanon, Pa., Dr. John Franklin Mentzer, Ephrata, Pa.; Secretary, Prof. George T. Ettinger, Ph.D., Allentown, Pa.; Treasurer, Julius F. Sachse, Litt.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Executive Committee, Rev. L. Kryder Evans, D.D., Pottstown, Pa. and J. E. Burnett Buckenham, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

DISCUSSION.

A short time was devoted to the discussion of the differences in the characteristics of the Pennsylvania-Germans in Northampton, Lehigh and Berks counties, with special reference to the differences in dialect.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:25 P.M. and was followed by a short informal reception.

AFTERNOON.

The members of the society were delightfully entertained by the local committee in the afternoon. The entertainment included a trolley trip, a gymnastic exhibition and an organ recital. At two o'clock the trolley party left the Sun Inn, went to South Bethlehem and Fountain Hill, and thence to the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, where the president, Rev. Augustus Schultze,

D.D., made a short address. At four o'clock the entire party attended the gymnastic exhibition given by the students of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies.

At five o'clock the visitors listened to an excellent organ recital in the Central Moravian Church, rendered by the organist, Professor Albert G. Rau, a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

EVENING.

The earlier part of the evening was spent in a very pleasant informal reception in the parlors of the Sun Inn, after which the annual banquet was held. Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., D.D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, served as toastmaster and the following gentlemen responded to toasts:

"The Pennsylvania-Germans and the Social Development of Pennsylvania," Prof. John L. Stewart, A.B., Ph.B., of Lehigh University; "The Pennsylvania-Germans as I have seen and know them," Hon. J. Davis Brodhead, Bethlehem, Pa.; "The Pennsylvania-Germans and Education," Hon. Robert E. James, Easton, Pa. The new president of the society, General John E. Roller, also responded in a brief address. During the evening music of a high order was furnished by Weingartner's Orchestra. The banquet was well attended and an unqualified success in every respect, in short, it was a fitting close to one of the most pleasant annual gatherings ever held by the Pennsylvania-German Society.



Biographical Sketches of Deceased Members of the Pennsylvania= German Society

DR. CHARLES H. OTT.

OLIVER S. HENNINGER.

PROF. GEORGE G. GROFF, M.D., LL.D.

HON. JEREMIAH A. STOVER.

REV. PROF. JOSEPH H. DUBBS, D.D., LL.D.

GENERAL JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

JOHN M. HARTMAN, M.E.

Charles Henry Ott, M.D.

The ancestors of Dr. Charles H. Ott came to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany, before the Revolutionary War, some of whom are buried at the Long Swamp Church, Lehigh County, Pa. He was the fifth Henry Ott of his line in America. His father, Henry Dorwart Ott, was born October 12, 1828, near Quakertown, Pa., where his ancestors had found relief from religious persecution, and died October 14, 1896. His mother, Sarah Amelia Kemmerer, was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Lehigh County, and was born in the vicinity of Easton, where her ancestors owned valuable tracts of land. Her father, John Kemmerer, born March 31, 1798, and married to Sarah Young, was a prosperous and successful miller, and died August 10, 1871. The Kemmerer family worshiped in the famous old Reformed Church of Easton, and the same pew is still occupied by a granddaughter. A great-uncle, David Kemmerer, was very prominent in the early development of the Reformed Church in this country.

Charles Henry Ott was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., on August 2, 1861. With the exception of one or two years spent in a private academy, he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town. After graduating at the head of his class in the Mauch Chunk High School, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with honors at the age of twenty-one.

In a competitive examination he secured the position of

interne in St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa., where he served two years under Dr. W. L. Estes. Here he gained his first expert knowledge of surgery. After leaving the hospital he successfully followed his profession at Easton, Pa., and still later became surgeon for the Chapman Quarries Co., at Chapman's, Northampton County, Pa. Here he spent the following ten years of his life.

In 1896 Dr. Ott was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Robert Packer Hospital at Sayre, Pa., where he labored with unusual success until the end of his comparatively short but exceedingly useful life on earth. During these years he developed the skill and the ability that at last received recognition from some of the world's great surgeons. Dr. H. A. Kelly, of Baltimore, pronounced him one of the best surgeons in the United States. To his skill in medicine and surgery was also added excellent business ability to which were largely due the growth and the success of the Robert Packer Hospital.

Dr. Ott was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Sayre, a director of the National Bank of Sayre, supreme medical examiner of the Modern Protective Association and a surgeon of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, the Northampton County Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Surgeons, and the Bradford County Society, in some of which he served as an officer and also from time to time contributed valuable papers.

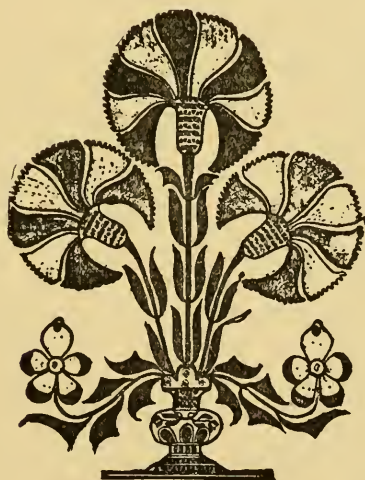
He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity in its various branches. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

While practicing at Chapman Quarries he married Miss Eliza Gutmann, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., whose maternal ancestors belonged to the Moravian Church and aided in the agricultural development of that section of the state. This union was blessed with three children, one daughter and two sons.

After some months of severe suffering he died on November 1, 1909.

Dr. Ott was elected a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on October 24, 1901.

G. T. E.



Oliver S. Henninger.

John Jacob Henninger, the great-grandfather of Oliver S. Henninger, was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1739. When a mere youth he came to this country and when only about sixteen or seventeen years of age we find him one of the soldiers sent to relieve the missionaries that had settled at Gnadenhütten (Lehighton) in Pennsylvania. In 1756 he also helped to garrison Fort Allen (now Weissport) in the same state. He settled in South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, where he owned a large tract of land along the Huckleberry Ridge, including the present village of Wenersville.

One of his sons was Christian Henninger, who, dying early in life, left several children, one of whom, Christian K. Henninger, was the father of Oliver S. Henninger. His mother was Christine Fegley, of Hereford, Berks County, a daughter of Conrad Fegley. They were married in 1857. Hr. Henninger's father was a blacksmith by trade. He located in Upper Milford Township, where he followed his trade, later also becoming a drover and an extensive operator of iron ore mines. Although he was an influential Democratic politician, he never sought or accepted office. For many years he also conducted hotels at various places.

Oliver Solomon Henninger was born at the hotel at Zionsville, Pa., July 15, 1859. He attended the public schools and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



OLIVER S. HENNINGER.

BORN ZIONSVILLE, PA., JULY 15, 1859; DIED ALLENTOWN, JANUARY 5, 1910.

Morning Herald, Allentown, Pa., and was the first compositor engaged for the *Daily City Item* of Allentown, when it was founded, January 1, 1878. Those were the days in which the panic largely made itself felt in Allentown. Work was scarce and wages were low. Hoping to better his condition, Mr. Henninger went to Philadelphia, where he set type on the *Sunday School Times*. Then he went to New York and for five years worked on the *Mail and Express*, under Col. Elliott F. Shepherd. For three years he also worked on the Providence, R. I., *Journal*. He was an expert compositor and always stood well with his employers and his fellow-craftsmen. From 1891 to 1902 he was connected with the *Allentown Chronicle and News*, and in 1902, when Cyrus Kuntz, the proprietor and the editor of the *Allentown Item*, was stricken with paralysis, he became the editor of this paper, in which capacity he served most acceptably until his death which occurred on January 5, 1910. He was for some time the Allentown correspondent for the *Catsauqua New Era* under the nom de plume of Vindex and for the *Bethlehem Times* over the signature of Felix. He was also the local representative for the *Philadelphia Record* and the *Bulletin*.

He was a member of St. Michael's Lutheran Church of Allentown, Alton Castle, No. 149, Knights of the Mystic Chain, the Lehigh Democratic Club, the Pennsylvania-German Society and an honorary member of the Euterpean Club and the Oratorio Society of Allentown.

Mr. Henninger was married, April 6, 1899, to Miss Ella J., daughter of Daniel G. Gerhart.

Mr. Henninger was an able newspaper man, who, with limited schooling, graduated from the case and developed into an editor of more than local reputation. In the words

of one of his colleagues: "He was a brilliant writer, was well and widely read, had scholarly instincts, and was one of the best after-dinner speakers in this section. His reputation as a wit and orator was not confined to his immediate community, but extended even beyond the borders of the state. He addressed associations of lawyers, bankers, doctors and educators, as well as political, social and fraternal bodies, going to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Tyrone, Altoona, Harrisburg, Huntingdon, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Reading, Lancaster, Baltimore, Atlantic City and other places, where he proved to be the peer of all the brainy, witty speakers with whom he came into contact. Mr. Henninger was typically a Pennsylvania-German, proud of his ancestry and antecedents, and much that he did and said added a lustre to the achievements of the Pennsylvania-Germans."

In politics Mr. Henninger was a sturdy Democrat.

He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society, January 17, 1899.

G. T. E.



THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



GEORGE G. GROFF, M.D., LL.D.

BORN TREDYFFRIN, PA., APRIL 5, 1851; DIED WEST CHESTER, PA., FEBRUARY 18, 1910.

George G. Groff, M.D., LL.D.

Dr. George G. Groff was born on the "Welsh Tract" in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pa., on April 5, 1851. His ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers of the state, were Dutch, German, English, Welsh and Norman-Irish. With the exception of two cousins of his father, all the family have been tillers of the soil. His father, John Groff (July 21, 1819–July 19, 1885), was the son of Jacob Groff (1786–1866) and his wife, Catharine Reiff (died May 14, 1826, aged 39 years), who was the son of Jacob (April 20, 1751–January 15, 1824) and Elizabeth (Hübner) Groff (died September 7, 1828), who was the son of Jacob (1715–May 9, 1803) and Maria Grof.

His mother was Susan Beaver (born June 22, 1826), the daughter of John (May 11, 1792–March 15, 1852) and Deborah (Barry) Beaver (died November 4, 1829), who was the son of George (July 3, 1761–September 24, 1848) and Elizabeth (Hausman) Beaver (died December 1, 1847), who was the son of John (1722–December 15, 1777) and Margaret Beaver, who was the son of George Bieber, who came to Pennsylvania from Elsass in 1744. Jacob Grof was in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1769. Here he settled near Old Goshenhoppen, buying a farm of over two hundred acres. Among his other ancestors were Hans Hübner, a Schwenkfelder pioneer who came to Pennsylvania in 1734; Yacob Reiff, a German or Dutch hunter and trapper, found here as early as 1660;

Frederick Hausman, the pioneer from Wurtemberg; and Theobald Kemp, the pioneer from Strassburg, who settled in Oley Township, Berks County, Pa., in 1729.

Dr. Groff received his early education in the public schools and in academies at Phœnixville and Norristown, and later, in the West Chester Normal School, Michigan University, Long Island College Hospital and the University of Leipsic. He received degrees from Long Island College Hospital, Lafayette College, Judson College, State College, Franklin and Marshall College, and Susquehanna University. In 1879 he became Professor of Organic Sciences in Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., which position he held practically to the end of his life. In 1877-8 he was the acting president of Bucknell.

In public life he served at various times as school director, coroner of Union County, Pa., surgeon in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and member of the State Boards of Agriculture and Health and of the State Medical and Dental Councils. He was the author of many circulars of the State Board of Health, which are said to be the best issued by any state in the union.

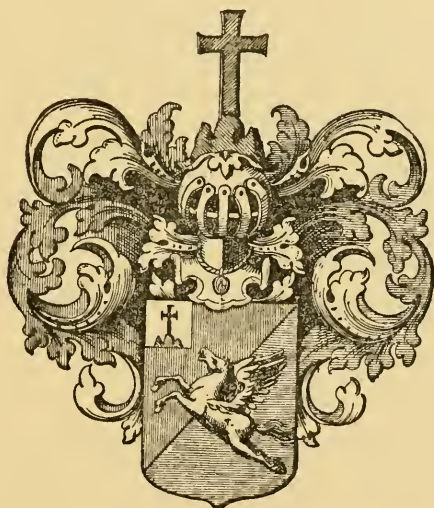
In 1889, after the great floods of that year, he had charge of the sanitation at Johnstown, Pa., which he conducted in a most successful manner. In the Spanish-American War he served as brigade surgeon with the rank of major, and later as field agent of the National Relief Commission and special relief commissioner for Porto Rico. He was also Superintendent of Instruction in Porto Rico. While in Porto Rico as Director of Vaccination 790,000 persons were vaccinated in three months. This was the greatest record for time in the world's history. He was a frequent lecturer at teachers' and farmers' institutes, and the author of many pamphlets, charts, maps and text-books on physiology, hygiene and mineralogy.

Besides belonging to many medical and scientific societies, Dr. Groff was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Welsh Society of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania-German Society to which he was elected April 12, 1898.

He was married to Miss Margaret Palmer Marshall of West Chester, Pa., in the year 1880.

Dr. Groff died February 18, 1910, and was buried at West Chester, Pa.

G. T. E.



Jeremiah A. Stober.

Hon. Jeremiah Albert Stober was born in Clay Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., January 20, 1842. He was the son of Elias Stober (June 15, 1816–November 30, 1892) and his wife Sarah (March 6, 1817–), who was the daughter of Dr. Carl Frederick Wolfgang Ziegler, who was born September 28, 1777, practiced medicine at Reamstown, Lancaster, Pa., and died April 19, 1842. The ancestors came from Weitheim, Wurtemberg.

He was educated in the common schools of Lancaster County and at the Ephrata Academy. At the age of fourteen years he became a clerk in a country store. In the year 1863 he served a short time in the Union Army, which service entitled him to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic to which he belonged at the time of his death. He served also as justice of the peace in West Cocalico Township, Lancaster, Pa., for a period of more than twenty-eight years. In 1881 he began to deal in leaf tobacco and to manufacture cigars in both of which forms of business activity he built up a large trade.

For thirty years he represented West Cocalico Township on the Republican Committee of Lancaster County, and also served several terms as a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1874 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and reelected in 1876, serving during the sessions of 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. In November, 1898, he was elected a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to which office he was reelected

in the year 1902. At the general election held in the fall of 1909 he was elected Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania and, had he lived, would have entered upon the duties of this office on May 1, 1910. He died January 17, 1910.

Mr. Stober was elected a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society, July 13, 1899.

G. T. E.



Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., LL.D.

Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., LL.D., was born at North Whitehall, Lehigh Co., Pa., October 5, 1838, being the son of Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, D.D. (Oct. 16, 1796–April 14, 1877), and his wife Eleanor. His grandfather was Daniel Dubs (Oct. 14, 1748–Sept. 22, 1828), who was the son of Jacobs Dubs (Aug. 31, 1710–1775). The latter lived in Lower Milford Township, Lehigh Co., Pa., and was the son of Jacob Dubs (born about 1680—died about 1731), in Birmensdorf, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. Jacob Dubs, Jr., came to America from Switzerland, December 30, 1732.

Dr. Dubbs came of sturdy Pennsylvania-German stock, with a strain of Welsh blood on his mother's side. In the words of Dr. John S. Stahr: "His home life and environment were such as to develop to the utmost his rich inheritance of ancestral virtue and infuse and foster in his character the best traits of the typical life and spirit of the race to which he belonged. He grew up in an atmosphere of Christian culture, and he was surrounded by the best elements of Pennsylvania-German life, so that he was both 'to the manner born' and trained unconsciously in the folk-lore and traditions of which, in late life, he had so rich a store."

His preparation for college was made under Dr. Kessler at Allentown, a really great teacher, of whom Dr. Dubbs always spoke with deep affection and respect. In 1853 he entered the sophomore class in Franklin and

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



REV. JOSEPH HENRY DUBBS, D.D., LL.D.

BORN NORTH WHITEHALL, PA., OCTOBER 5, 1838; DIED LANCASTER, APRIL 1, 1910.

Marshall College at Lancaster, graduating in 1856, and later the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in 1859. He received the degree of D.D. from Ursinus College in 1878, and that of LL.D. from Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, in 1897.

While he could speak with authority in many different departments, it was especially in his chosen field of history and archæology that he was acknowledged master. His knowledge of the founding of Pennsylvania, the early settlements of the German and the Scotch-Irish, the founding of the first churches, and the development of the different religious denominations in this state was minute and thorough.

He also took high rank as a minister in the Reformed Church. When barely twenty-one he became assistant to his father, and continued in Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa., until 1863, when he became pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Pottstown, Pa. In 1871 he was called to the pastorate of Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia. Here he remained until 1875, when he was elected Audenried Professor of History and Archæology in Franklin and Marshall College. He was also frequently honored with high office in the church. In 1878 he visited Europe, making an extensive trip. In the same year he was elected a corresponding member of the Ethnographic Institute of France, and in 1895, a fellow of the Historical Society of Great Britain.

Dr. Dubbs was a contributor to the American edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia," "Johnson's Cyclopedia," Hasting's "Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics," Lossing's "American Historical Record," and other leading and authoritative

works. From 1882 to 1886 he was the editor of *The Guardian*, a monthly periodical founded by Dr. Harbaugh. From 1894 to 1895 he was one of the editors of the *Reformed Church Messenger*. His contributions to historical magazines and the papers read before historical and literary societies covered a wide range of subjects and their number is very large. Among his larger works may be mentioned the following: "Historical Manual of the Reformed Church in the United States" (1885) in three editions; "Reformed Church in Pennsylvania" (1902); "History of the Reformed Church" in the American Church History Series (1895); "History of Franklin and Marshall College" (1903).

Dr. Dubbs was also for many years secretary of the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College and acting secretary of the Board of Trustees, and twice during the absence of the president of the college in Europe he was acting president.

Dr. Dubbs was married to Mary Louisa Wilson (born Jan. 4, 1843), who was the daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth J. (Martin) Wilson. This Elizabeth J. Martin (March 21, 1813–Aug. 1, 1888) was the daughter of Jacob Martin, M.D., and the granddaughter of J. Frederick Martin, M.D., who arrived in America from Prussia, September 15, 1749.

Dr. Dubbs died April 1, 1910.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society from its very organization and at the annual meeting, held at Harrisburg, Pa., on October 25, 1901, was elected president of the same.

G. T. E.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



GENERAL JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

BORN SUNBURY, PA., JANUARY 26, 1837; DIED LEBANON, PA., MAY 1, 1910.

General John P. S. Gobin.

General John P. S. Gobin was born at Sunbury, Pa., January 26, 1837. His father was Samuel S. Gobin and his mother Susan (Schindel) Gobin, one of whose ancestors came from Odenwald, Germany, before the year 1778. On the paternal side he was descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Charles Gobin, being captain in one of the Berks County associated battalions during the struggle for independence, serving in the Jersey campaign, and in the summer of 1780 being on active duty along the frontier of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Edward Gobin, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

On the maternal side his great-grandfather, Peter Schindel II., was a major in the Lebanon-Lancaster Battalion in the various campaigns of the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather, John Peter Schindel, after whom he was named, was a pioneer Lutheran minister, who lived at Lebanon and moved to Sunbury, Pa., about 1812. His son, Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, was a noted member of the Lutheran ministry, who in 1859 was elected to represent the Lehigh-Northampton District in the State Senate for a term of three years.

General Gobin received an academic education, learned the art of printing and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland County, Pa., in 1858. When the Civil War threatened, before the firing upon Sumter, he tendered his services to Governor Curtin, organized what eventually

became Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania, and was commissioned first lieutenant. His company participated in the first fight at Falling Waters, and after the three months' campaign was reorganized, Gobin being mustered in on September 2, 1861, as captain of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment. This command, at first a part of Smith's division of the Army of the Potomac, in January, 1862, was ordered to Florida, and the regiment garrisoned Fort Taylor on the island of Key West and Fort Jefferson at Dry Tortugas. Later the regiment was sent to Hilton Head, S. C., and took part in the battle of Pocotaligo. The Forty-seventh was the first regiment that reënlisted under the so-called Veteran order. Subsequently the command participated in the Red River expedition. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, Captain Gobin was especially commended for bravery by General J. W. McMillan and recommended to Governor Curtin for promotion, and General Banks detailed him to conduct all the prisoners captured on the expedition to New Orleans. In 1864 the regiment joined General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. In this famous campaign, as well as in the battle of Cedar Creek, he participated as Major Gobin, Major General McMillan again commending his conduct to Governor Curtin.

In 1865 Hancock's Veteran Corps was organized, and the Forty-seventh Regiment was assigned to it, Major Gobin becoming lieutenant-colonel on November 4, 1864, and colonel of the regiment on January 3, 1865. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general and placed in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, coöperating with Grant and heading for Lynchburg, where he received the news of Lee's surrender. On the day of the assassination of

President Lincoln the troops were sent to Washington where a skirmish line was thrown around the whole city. The Forty-seventh took part in the memorable grand review and later was again sent south.

General Gobin was appointed provost judge of Charleston and as such was the only judicial officer in the city during the reconstruction period.

The regiment having been discharged, January 9, 1866, General Gobin returned home and resumed the practice of law at Lebanon, Pa. Early in his professional career he served as County Solicitor of Lebanon County, and in 1884 he was elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania, which position he held for fifteen years, until he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania in 1898. He served as a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Erie, Pa., as a commissioner of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, and as commissioner of the Gettysburg Monumental Association. In 1874 he became colonel of the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and from 1885 to 1907 he was commander of the Third Brigade, N. G. P., in which position he commanded the state troops in numerous riots. In the Spanish-American War he held a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In 1866 he became Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R., and in 1897 he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the same organization in the United States. He was also an active member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the Revolution, a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and a Past Grand Patriarch of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania. As might be inferred, he was also a director in many financial and other institutions.

In 1866 he married Annie M. Howe, a daughter of Captain Howe, U. S. A., of Massachusetts.

General Gobin died on Sunday, May 1, 1910.

He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society, January 13, 1892.

G. T. E.



John M. Hartman, M.E.

John Markley Hartman, M.E., was born at Uwchlan, Chester County, Pa., on September 6, 1840. He was the son of Samuel F. Hartman (July 6, 1816–Nov. 4, 1856), who was the son of Moses (April 7, 1790–March 2, 1874) and Catharine (Emrey) Hartman (Jan. 11, 1792–May 15, 1867), who was the son of Peter (April 2, 1740–Sept. 30, 1810) and Margaret (Metzler) Hartman (June 23, 1752–Nov. 14, 1829), who was the son of Johannes (died 1787) and Margaret Hartman (Aug., 1717–Aug. 4, 1773).

His mother was Ann Harper Markley (March 13, 1820–June 28, 1862), who was the daughter of Samuel (Nov. 1, 1789–March 25, 1829) and Mary (Harper) Markley (Sept. 27, 1797–Dec. 18, 1875), who was the son of John (Dec. 8, 1764–July 28, 1834) and Betsy (Schwenk) Markley (Dec. 31, 1766–Sept. 5, 1804), who was the son of Philip (Aug. 27, 1725–April 5, 1800) and Mary (Jonson) Markley (1724–Feb. 22, 1815), who was the son of Jacob (July 11, 1701–Aug. 29, 1784) and Barbara (Doderer) Markley (died July 24, 1738).

Johannes Hartman, who arrived in this country from Wurtemberg on August 15, 1750, was a private in the St. Vincent and Pikeland Guards in 1756 and was a member of the Forbes expedition to capture Fort Duquesne. His son Peter was a drummer-boy in this same expedition and afterwards enlisted in the British army. Johannes

was an Associator on the Committee of Observation, December 20, 1774, and was replaced by his son Peter on this committee October 23, 1775. They were among the founders of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Pikeland, in 1771, and became church officers.

On the breaking out of the Revolution Peter was commissioned captain for recruiting and drilling men, sending the squads to Amboy and to General Washington. During the terrible winter of 1777 at Valley Forge he voluntarily collected supplies with his own farm-team, for which services he received the thanks of Washington. This farm was seven miles from Valley Forge. May 17, 1777, he was commissioned major and served till the end of the war, when he settled the claims for cattle taken during the struggle. His son Moses was aid-de-camp in the emergency men of 1812 and took part in the Billingsport battle. Another son Samuel was a private in the Wayne Guards.

Jacob Markley, who also came from Wurtemberg in 1717, was one of the first settlers of Skippack, Montgomery County, Pa. He was a prominent farmer and a member of the Trappe Church. His son Philip was appointed Commissioner for the Army, November 8, 1777. Philip's son John was a private in the City Troop in 1781, and in 1798 he was sheriff of Montgomery County, Pa., and U. S. Collector. He was also one of the founders of St. John's Lutheran Church at Centre Square, Pa.

Catharine Emrey Hartman's grandfather was one of the founders of St. Peter's Church, Pikeland. Her maternal grandfather, Johannes Laubach, a sea-captain by trade, was one of the pillars of St. Vincent Reformed Church and left a good record as a man. Mary Harper

Markley was a granddaughter of John Harper, a captain under General Wayne. He was captured and nearly starved under the notorious jailer Cunningham. On his release he was made a colonel and served throughout the Revolution. The father, Abraham Harper, was a private in the same war.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Hartman entered the I. P. Morris Company's machine shops at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, in which he learned mechanical engineering. When twenty-five he formed a partnership with Louis Taws as Taws and Hartman, machinists and brass founders. This partnership continued for thirty-three years, when Mr. Taws withdrew and the business was continued under the name of the Hartman Co.

Mr. Hartman was an authority on blast furnaces and built them all over the United States, Mexico and South America. During his active years in this business, he erected more furnaces than any other man in the United States.

In 1886 he moved to Mount Airy, Philadelphia, where he devoted much care to the growing of roses and other flowers. For many years it was his custom to take large baskets of flowers to his place of business and distribute them among the children, the sick and the poor of the thickly inhabited districts near his works. He was very fond of botany and was well acquainted with the flora of eastern Pennsylvania.

He served in Common Council for three years, and was noted for his integrity and independence in advocating the interests of the city. He was the pioneer in the movement to abate the smoke nuisance. He was, for several years, a director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, one of the managers of the Pelham Trust Co.,

and a director of the Site and Relic Society. He was a member of the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences and other scientific and engineering organizations. Mr. Hartman also wrote much on scientific and historical subjects and was an authority on the genealogy of the Rice, the Hartman and kindred families.

Mr. Hartman died on Sunday, September 4, 1910, and was buried at Lionville, Chester County, Pa.

He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on January 10, 1901.

G. T. E.



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